

## THE WEATHER

Fair tonight and Thursday

## TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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TONOPAH, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1917

## METAL QUOTATIONS

Silver	77 1/2
Copper	29 1/2-32 1/2
Lead	28.25
Quicksilver	270-280

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NEVADA STATE  
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PRICE 10 CENTS

## 15 VESSELS SUBMARINED IN ONE DAY

Four Ships of Neutrals and the Balance Owned by Belligerents  
German Wreckers Injured  
Their Own Ship Interests

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Every one of seventeen war-bound German merchant ships examined by American officials at Philippine ports since the break with Germany has been so badly damaged by her crew that six months or more will be required to make any of them seaworthy, said an official report. The report added that of the twenty-three vessels tied up in the islands all but six had been inspected and none had been found which could be put into condition without a large expenditure of time and money.

So widespread and thorough has been the concerted disabling of German ships in American ports that some officials think it could be explained only by a blanket order from

Berlin. It is suggested that such instructions might have gone forth early in the war, or might even have been issued as a standing order before the war to cover such exigencies as now has arisen.

The policy of the government is to make no use of these ships, even if war comes. It was said authoritatively that there had been no decision even to take over the ships in the event of war, much less use them.

Under the present intention of the government, therefore, the net result of damage to the war-bound ships will be the expense and delay for repairs their owners must face before they can get into the rush for after-the-war trade. Officials here believe the crippling of the big Ger-

man merchant fleet in the Pacific will offer Japan an opportunity she will not be slow to take to put herself at least six months ahead of Germany in the trade struggle in those waters.

The basis of the administration's position, it is stated, is President Wilson's determination to so conduct the affairs of the nation that no taint of commercialism can attach to the government's action. If it is drawn into war. He is anxious that no ground be given for charges that a desire for acquisition of German merchant ships, admittedly of inestimable value for establishment of an adequate American merchant marine, was in any way a factor in the situation.

INTENSE ACTIVITY IN THE BLOCKADE ZONE  
INVOLVES THREE OTHER NEUTRAL NATIONS  
INCLUDING LOSS OF LARGE PASSENGER BOAT

(By Associated Press.)  
Germany's submarine warfare apparently is growing in intensity. Tuesday's reports show that underwater boats have probably accounted for fifteen additional vessels—seven neutral and eight belligerents, of 45,000 tons. Eight of them are known to have been sunk, one is reported to have been "torpedoed" and the others are "believed" to have been sent to the bottom.

Of the known sunken vessels, six were British, one was Spanish

and one Swedish; of those supposed to have been sunk four were Norwegian, one was British and one Russian. The vessel reported merely as torpedoed and which is not known positively to have been sunk was a Norwegian ship.

One of the British steamers torpedoed and sunk was the Port Adelaide, a vessel of 8181 tons, which carried passengers. Ninety-six persons from her, including members of the crew, were rescued.

KING MAKES ADDRESS TO THE LORDS  
BOPP MUST STAY HERE  
EARLY DAY PRINCIPLES OUTGROWN

REPLY OF ALLIES TO THE PRESIDENT COVERS LATEST PHASE

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Feb. 7.—King George, in opening parliament today, said the response of the allies to the president of the United States outlined their aims as far as could be done now. He added: "Threats of further outrages upon public order and the common rights of humanity serve to steel our determination."

The opening was shorn of pomp. The peers wore no regalia. The king wore the uniform of an admiral and the lords followed his example. The king said certain overtures by the enemy indicated no possible basis of peace.

Walter Hines Page, American ambassador, occupied a front seat in the diplomatic box, immediately to the right of the throne, and was the center of marked attention. Many lords, including the lord chief justice, left their places to greet him.

## SWITZERLAND WILL ACT

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Minister Ritter of Switzerland was notified today to take over German diplomatic interests in the United States.

EFFORT TO SECURE RELEASE OF CONVICTED CONSUL TO RETURN HOME

(By Associated Press.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Judge Hunt ordered Bopp and his four aides to furnish increased bail of \$25,000 each. Theodore Roche, Bopp's counsel, said undoubtedly this meant that Bopp would have to go to jail.

Bopp's counsel indicated that an effort will be made to pass the convicted men from the country and thus end the case. Judge Hunt declared he raised the bail because of the strained relations of the United States and Germany. The case is unprecedented. Mrs. Margaret Cornell, sentenced to one year, said she would begin her sentence today, as she was "almost crazy from being shadowed by secret service men and could not sleep."

The judge gave the defendants until 5 o'clock to raise the money. He said he would hear them again if unable to raise the bond.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Bopp and his aides will not be permitted to accompany von Bernstorff from the United States. He will not be given safe conduct.

SPLENDID ISOLATION WIPED OUT BY CHANGED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(By Associated Press.)  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Former President Taft at a dinner of the League to Enforce Peace said the policy of Washington and Jefferson with reference to entangling alliances and the theory that "America is favored with splendid isolation" are utterly inapplicable to present conditions.

"When this advice was given regarding entangling alliances, the nation numbered but 4,000,000; was four or five times farther removed from Europe in point of time required for transportation; there was no Monroe doctrine to defend, no Japanese or Philippine problem or Panama canal."

## DENVER PHYSICIAN MADE HEAD OF STATE BOARDS

(By Associated Press.)  
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Dr. David A. Strickler of Denver was elected president of the federation of state medical boards of the United States. Dr. Walter L. Biering of Des Moines was elected secretary treasurer, and Dr. Conrad H. Suttner of Walla Walla, Wash., a member of the executive committee.

## WORKS PROTESTS AGAINST ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT

SENATOR ARRAIGNS WILSON FOR NOT PRESERVING STRICT NEUTRALITY

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate endorsed the president 78 to 5.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Asserting that the United States has not been neutral, as a nation, and that if it had the country would never have been brought to a breach with Germany, Senator Works protested against the action of the president severing relations. The speaker did not question the president's good faith, but protested that the ground for war was no greater cause than yet given. A false sense of courage, national prestige and dignity," he

(Continued on page four)

Europe. Almost every paper alleges that the president's every act was induced by insistence that Americans be allowed to travel without danger on entente ships. The papers are frankly enthusiastic over the prospect that Switzerland and other neutrals do not fall in with the United States.

## PALACE STEAMER ALMOST RUINED

UNITED STATES TO PROSECUTE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IF CAUGHT

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The refugee German steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, built at a cost of \$4,500,000, has been rendered useless for months by the disabling of her engines. It was discovered today by captain John B. Coyle, an engineer of the United States coast guard service. As a result of the discoveries a decision was reached to attempt criminal prosecution of those who may be found responsible for the damage.

## GERMAN AMBASSADOR MUST STOP OVER AT HALIFAX

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Scandinavian-American liner on which Count von Bernstorff and consular officers sail for Christiania, will put in at Halifax, N. S., for inspection.

## Referendum Before Declaration of War

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—As clearing house for all pacifist efforts in the present crisis, the organization of an emergency peace federation is announced. Officers of many national peace societies are among the members. The pacifist organizations have

adopted the slogan "no war without a referendum." They are urging that an act be passed by congress providing for a referendum before a declaration of war and that all differences between this country and the warring powers be settled after the present war.

## 200 INJURED AS SHIP SINK

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Sinking of the British liner California, en route to New York from Glasgow, off the coast of Ireland, is reported. One life was lost and two hundred victims are in the hospital.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There were no American passengers on the California.

## NEW PACIFIC NAVAL BASES WILL BE ESTABLISHED

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Establishment of a new naval base on San Francisco bay and development of Puget Sound navy yard as a base are recommended by a board of navy officers.

## WARSHIPS WILL NOT CONVOY ST. LOUIS

UNDISPUTED RIGHT TO SAIL THE SEAS WITHOUT BEING MOLESTED

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The American liner St. Louis will not be given convoy if the owners decide to sail for England through the submarine zone, the state department announced today. The government is acting on the policy that Americans have an inalienable right to traverse the high seas and that the submarine blockade is entirely illegal, and that any sinking of American ships in contravention of law will immediately lead to hostilities.

## SPLENDID ATTRACTION AT BUTLER THEATER

That Manager Jules Smith of the Butler theater spares no expense in securing the best attractions was amply evidenced again this afternoon when he showed before a large and approving audience that first production of Mary Pickford's own company with the "little sweetheart of America" in the leading role, that beautiful dramatization, "Less Than The Dust." No one should fail to see the play, which will be presented at the Butler again this evening.\*

Read the Bonanza.

## GERARD IS SAFE IN SWISS CAPITAL ON WAY HOME

NO BASIS FOR SUSPICION THAT AMERICAN MINISTER WAS TO BECOME HOSTAGE

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The state department has received word that Ambassador Gerard has reached Bern. The government had learned that Germany considered Gerard practically as a hostage until it received advice from Washington detailing arrangements for the safe departure of von Bernstorff. Berlin would have restrained Gerard as a move to compel the safe return of von Bernstorff.

## COLOGNE DYNAMITE FACTORY BLOWS UP

(By Associated Press.)  
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.—According to a Holland paper a dynamite factory near Cologne was blown up January 27, killing two hundred, mostly women.

Highest temperature yesterday, 37; lowest this morning, 27.  
Highest temperature a year ago, 39; lowest, 30.

## BUTLER THEATRE

TONIGHT

Mary Pickford

In Her First Big Production  
At the head of her own company

"Less Than The Dust"

"A Troublesome Trip"  
Paramount ComedySpecial Music by Five-Piece  
Orchestra. A Two-Hour ShowMatinee, 1:30; Night, 7 and 9:30  
Admission 10-15c

## ALLIES SORRY FOR THE BREAK

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Entente diplomats here frankly express their hope that the United States will not actually enter the war. Several of the allies' representatives let it be known that they entertained a growing fear that Germany deliberately precipitated a break with this country in order to hold American munitions and supplies here, thus cutting off imports to the entente.

The diplomats have been surprised at the energy which the American government has shown in laying out its plans for eventualities and do not conceal their fear that military precaution may force the United States to keep at home at least a considerable part of supplies now going aboard. Such an outcome, they say, would more than compensate for a mere break in relations from the German viewpoint. Even if the United States, in the event of war following the break, should undertake to arm and equip an army for operations in Europe, it would require nearly a year of training, it is declared, before it would be wise to send the force to the front. In the meantime, the entente spokesmen point out, all the energy that this country might be putting forth towards the military defeat of Germany would go into channels that could not lead to that end, unless the war were prolonged beyond all belief.

The greatest military aid hoped for from this country in entente circles in case of actual war is the safeguarding of American trade channels, including the American end of the route to Europe and the section down through the Caribbean, especially toward the Tampico oil fields. A great and unrestricted submarine campaign would make this a matter of first importance and provide a heavy task for the American naval forces.

## CONGRESS SINKS PARTISANSHIP IN URGING WAR PREPARATIONS

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Big increases were added to national defense measures in congress and plans were made to put through quickly other far reaching provisions requested by the administration to prepare the country for whatever may follow the break with Germany.

The house, hurrying the annual naval bill toward completion, wrote into it additional appropriations totaling \$15,000,000, of which more than \$5,000,000 is for ammunition for merchant auxiliaries of the fleet and nearly \$2,000,000 for anti-aircraft guns to defend naval stations.

A bill was put through increasing the penalties for making threats against the president of the United States and the Republicans agreed at an informal conference to support a plan for authorization of 100 submarines at a cost of \$4,000,000, in addition to those provided for in the regular building program.

While the house was debating the naval bill, the military committee brought in the annual army appropriation measure, carrying a total of \$247,000,000. Among the largest items for new equipment are authorizations of \$5,000,000 for aviation; \$11,000,000 for equipment and stores of the re-

serve corps, and \$5,500,000 for automatic machine guns for the army and national guard.

Progress was made in committees of both houses during the day on the new series of laws dealing with conspiracies against the United States and in the interest of foreign governments.

Of the trio of administration bills presented in the house to strengthen the naval arm of defense in the present emergency, the naval department attaches particular importance to one which would empower the president to take over for public service when necessary any manufacturing plant which refuses to give precedence for government orders for vessels or other war material.

The personnel of any such establishment could be drafted by the measure into the naval service.

Another of the bills would authorize a \$150,000,000 bond issue to provide funds for insuring quick delivery of naval vessels now under construction and a third appropriates \$1,000,000 for purchase of basic airplanes and airplane patents.

Republicans and Democrats, declaring partisan consideration should be forgotten in the face of the international crisis, joined in approving

without question the increased appropriations recommended by Secretary Daniels in the bill under debate.

"We do not know what the balance of the day, or tomorrow, may bring to us," said Republican Leader Mann. "It does not take a wise man to know that if we get into any kind of conflict at all we will need more than the amount herein recommended."

So far, it was indicated after the cabinet meeting, no definite word has been received by the state department that any other neutral nation contemplates severing diplomatic relations with Germany. From the first it had been doubted in some official quarters whether any of the neutrals would take decided action.

The question of severance of relations with Austria-Hungary still remains undecided. It was admitted officially for the first time that the dual monarchy had sent a note somewhat similar to that of Germany. It was explained that the note was not identical and that the purpose was not entirely clear. Inquiries have been sent to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna asking for a more complete and detailed statement of Austria's position, and action by this government will be delayed until word is received from him.